

EXTRACTS FROM THE INDIAN TOLLS ACT, 1851
(CENTRAL ACT 8 OF 1851)

3. Their powers for recovery of toll.—In case of non-payment of any such toll on demand, the officers appointed to collect the same may seize any of the carriages or animals on which it is chargeable, or any part of their burden of sufficient value to defray the toll; and, if any toll remains undischarged for twenty-four hours; with the cost arising from such seizure, the case shall be brought before the officer appointed to superintend the collection of the said toll, who may sell the property seized for discharge of the toll, and all expenses occasioned by such non-payment, seizure and sale, and cause any balance that may remain to be returned, on demand, to the owner of the property; and the said officer, on receipt of the property, shall forthwith issue a notice that, at noon of the next day, exclusive of Sunday, or any closed holiday, he will sell the property by auction :

Release of seized property on tender of dues.—Provided that, if, at any time before the sale has actually begun, the person whose property has been seized shall tender the amount of all the expenses incurred, and of double the toll payable by him, the said officer shall forthwith release the property seized.

4. Exemption from payment of toll.—No tolls shall be paid for the passage of Police officers on duty, or of any person or property in their custody, but no other exemption from payment of the toll levied under this Act shall be allowed.

5. Assistance of collectors by Police-Officers.—All Police-officers shall be bound to assist the toll-collectors, when required, in the execution of this Act; and for that purpose, shall have the same power which they have in the exercise of their common police duties.

6. Penalty for offences under Act. Compensation to person aggrieved. Saving of his right to use.—Every person other than the persons appointed to collect the tolls under

this Act, who shall levy or demand any toll on any public road or bridge, or for passing through any bazar situated thereon, and also every person who shall unlawfully and extortionately demand, or take any other or higher toll than the lawful toll or under colour of this Act seize or sell any property knowing such seizure or sale to be unlawful, or in any manner unlawfully extort money or any valuable thing from any person under colour of this Act, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six calendar months, or to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, any part of which fine may be awarded by the Magistrate to the person aggrieved ; but this remedy shall not be deemed to bar or affect his right to have redress by suit in the Civil Court.

7. Exhibition of table of tolls, and statement of penalties.—A table of the tolls authorised to be taken at any toll-gate or station shall be put up in a conspicuous place near such gate or station legibly written or printed in English words and figures, and also in those of the vernacular language of the district, to which shall be annexed, written or printed in like manner, a statement of the penalties for refusing to pay the tolls and for taking any lawful toll.